NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 15, 1866.

HELMBOLD'S
"BIGHLY CONCENTRATED" COMPOUND
FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU, A positive and Specific Remedy for diseases of the BLADDER, KIDNEYS, GRAVEL AND DROFSICAL SWELL-

INGS.
This Medicine increases the powers of digestion, and excites absorbents into healthy action, by which the matter of calcareous de positions, and all unnatural enlargements are reduced, as well as palt



HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,

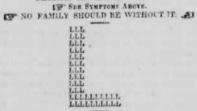
or weakness, attended with the following Symptoms:
Indusposation to Exertion,
Loss of Powers.
Difficulty of Breathing,
Ware Nerves,
Trembling. HORROR OF DISEASE, DINNESS OF VISION, HOT HANDS, FLUSHING OF THE BODY. ERUPTIONS OF THE FACE, PALLID COUNTRIANCE.

In one of which the patient may expire. Who can say they are not frequently followed by those "direful diseases," INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION?

Many are aware of the cause of their suffering, but now will con-fess. The records of the insune asylums and the melancholy deaths by consumption bear ample witness to the truth of the assertion. The Constitution, once affected by organic weakness, requires the HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU invariably does. A trial



In affections peculiar to Females the Extract Boome is DECLINE OR CHANGE OF LIFE.



Take no Baisam, Mercury, or unpleasant medicine for unpleasant

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
AND
IMPROVED ROSE WASH
CURES THESE DISEASES



for all affections and diseases of these organs, whether EXISTING IN MALE OR FEMALE, stever cause originating, and no matter how long standing.
of these organs require the aid of a diuretic.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
IS THE GREAT DURETIC,
and it is certain to have the desired effect in all diseases for which it



BLOOD! BLOOD! BLOOD! HELMBOLD'S

HIGHLY CONCENTRATED COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA.

For purifying the Blood and removing all chronic constitutional dissacce arising from an impure state of the Blood, and the only reliable Sait Rheum, Fains and Sweining of the Face, Tetter, Erysipelas, and all scaly Eruptions of the Skin,

AND BEAUTIFYING THE COMPLEXION. NOT A FEW

NOT A FEW

of the worst disorders that Boilict mankind arise from the corruption
that accumulates in the Blood. Of all the discoveries that have been
made to purge it out, none can equal in effect HELMBOLD'S COMPOUND EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA. It cleanses and renovates the Blood, instills the vigor of health into the system, and purges out the humors which make disease. It stimulates the healthy functions of the body, and expels the disorders that grow and rankle Innetions of the body, and expess the discrete that you have to the sick that it has virtues surpassing anything they have ever taken.

Two table spoonsful of the Extract of Sersaparilla added to a pint of water is equal to the Lisbon Diet Drink, and one bottle is fally equal

to a gailen of the Syrup of Sarsaparilla, or the decoction as usually



HELMBOLD'S ROSE WASH,

An excellent Lotion, used in connection with the EXTRACTS BUCHU
and SARSAPARILLA, in such diseases as recommended. Evidence
of the most responsible and reliable character will accompany the medleines. Also, explicit directions for use, with hundreds of thousands defiving witnesses, and upward of 20,000 mnohisted certificates and recommendatory letters, many of which are from the highest sources, heeleding eminent Physicians, Clergymen, Statesmen, &c. The Proprietor has never resorted to their publication in the newspapers; he sees not do this from the fact that his articles rank as Standard Prepared. gations, and do not need to be propped up by certificates.

The Science of Medicine, like the Doric column, stands simple game, unjectic, having Fect for its basis, Induction for its piller, and Truth alone for its Cepital.



My Entract Seresparille is a Blood Portfer; my Extract Buchu is a Dimetic, and will act as such in all cases.

Both are prepared on purely scientific principles—in science—and are the most active of either that can be made. A ready and conclusive test will be a comparison of their properties with those set forth in the following works:

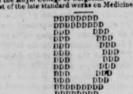
Bee Dispensatory of the United States.

See Profesor Dawrais' valuable works on the Practice of Physic. See remarks made by the celebrated Dr. Burstic, Philadelphia.

See remarks made by Dr. Eppensat McDowatt, a celebrated Physician and Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland, and published in the Transactions of the King and Queen's Journal.

Bee Medico Chirurgical Review, published by Braijanian Travars, Feliow of the Royal College of Surgeons.

Bee most of the late standard works on Medicine.



SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

H. T. HELMBOLD, CHEMIST. PRINCIPAL DEPOTS:
HELMEOLD'S DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE,
No. 594 BROADWAY, N. Y.,

HELMBOLD'S MEDICAL DEPOT, REWARE OF COUNTERFEITS. ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S!

EUROPE.

News by the Cable to Yesterday.

Official Reply from Prussia to France.

The Left Bank of the Rhine will Never be Ceded.

Probable Renewal of the War Between Prussia and Bavaria.

Progress of the Peace Negotiations Between Austria and Italy.

ADDRESS FROM GARIBALDI

Abolition of Martial Law in Russia.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIPS NEW-YORK AND CUBA.

Detailed Accounts of the Progress of the Peace Negotiations.

UNHAPPY CONDITION OF AUSTRIA.

Success of the Great Reform Demonstration in London.

Interesting Debates in Parliament on the Jamaica Disturbances.

Cable News from the United States Received in England.

BY THE CABLE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Prussian Reply to France. LONDON, Tuesday noon, Aug. 14, 1866,

The Prussian Government has informed the Emperor of France that his demands for the extension of the frontier of his Empire to the banks of the River Rhine cannot be complied with, and that the Prussian territory there situate will never be ceded to France.

The Prince of Wales.

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 13 .- The Prince of Wales reviewed 30,600 Volunteers in Yorkshire on Saturday.

The cholera is decreasing in London.

Heavy Failure.

W. Bates, ironmaster, of Tunstall, has failed, with liabilities to the amount of \$500,000, half of which is secured by the works of which he was the owner. Consols, 87%; Five-Twenties, 66%; Illinois Centrals, 76%;

The Moniteur on the French Claims. Panis, Tuesday noon, Aug. 14, 1866,

The Moniteur of this morning argues that the course of Napoleon in the recent negotiations has been guided entirely by his endeavors to preserve the peace of his own Em-

Designs of France.

PARIS, Monday, Aug. 13 .- The Constitutionnel says that while France has a right to compensation from Prussia her true interest is not an insignificant territorial aggrandize ment, but to aid the reorganization of Germany for the interest of Germany and of Europe.

France Bendy for the War.

The Moniteur du Soir, alluding to the statement of The London Times that it discovers warlike intentions on the part of France in the purchase of cavalry horses and saltpeter, says the French Government has hastened the cavalry re mount because a foreign government has bought over 20,000 horses in France. There is a full supply of powder on hand and no necessity for saltpeter. The Moniteur goes on to show the specific instructions of the Emperor. The Bourse is heavy, the Rentes closed at 68f. 95c.

The New German Confederation.

BERLIN, Aug. 13.—The treaty of alliance forwarded by Prussia to the German Governments with which she is on terms of friendship, has been partly signed and will be completed by the remainder in a few days.

The preparations for the contemplated annexation are pro-

her 19, with a day's notice on either side. The provisioning of Venice is to be free, and prisoners are to be exchanged.

An Address from Garibaldi.

BRESCIA, Monday, August 13, 1866. Garibaldi has issued an address to the volunteers in which he expresses the hope that they will respect the cor-

Evacuation of Venetia.

PADUA, Monday, August 13, 1866. It is said that the commanders of the Austrian fortresses in Venetia are directed to send to Vienna all movable war material before the 25th inst. All the Italians in the hands of the Austrian police have been discharged.

Abolition of Martial Law.

St. Petensbung, Monday, August 15, 1866. The martial law which has been in operation in districts of the Empire has been abolished.

London Stock Exchange.

London, Tuesday, Aug. 14, 1866—Evening.
The following are the official quotations on the stock Exchange at the close of business to day:
Consols for money, 87%,
United States Pive-Twentles, 68%,
Illinois Central Railroad shares, 76.

Commercial Intelligence.

Consols are quoted this noon at 884 for money.

Amenican Securities.—United States Five-Twenties are arket rules firm; sales to day estimated at 10,000 bales.
Livescoot, Monday, Aug. 14—Evening.
There is no change to report in the cotton market.
Lices are firm, and the sales to day were 10,000 bales.

BY STEAMER.

The steamship New-York, from Southampton on the 1st of August, arrived here on Taesday morning.

Her news has been mostly anticipated, so far as vital facts are concerned, by the Atlantic cable. We give, however, her summary of events to the date of her departure, as containing many details and some facts so thefore received:

Halifax, Tuesday, Aug. 14, 1866.

The steamship Cuba, Capt. Stone, from Liverpool, at 2 o'clock on the afternoon of the 4th, via Queenstown on the 5th inst., arrived at Halifax at 10 o'clock vesterday morning. She has 47 passengers for this port and 139 for Boston.

The Cuba sailed for Boston at 2 o'clock. She reports having fine weather during the passage.

The steamer Cyclone, of Glasgow, was detained in Great Yarmonth Roads on suspicion of infringing the neutrality proclamation with respect to Spain and Chill. She was ostensibly bound from Hamburg to Rio de Janeiro, and is pierced for 10 gans. She was detained at the request of the Spanish Government.

THE PEACE NEGOTIATION.

A telegram from Nikolsburg of July 28 says: "The ratification of the preliminaries of peace between Frussia and Anatria were exchanged to-day. An armistice was also signed with Bararia for August 2; the consent of Italy being requisite to the arrangement for an armistice to the evening of August 26, it could only begin on the 2d, and has been preceded by a prolongation of the truce till the latter date."

Pence Negotiations between Prussia and the German Princes-Petitions for Annexation.

German Princes—Petitions for Annexation.

A dispatch from Kiel says: "Thirty-nine large landed proprietors of Kiel have sent an address to the King settitioning for incorporation with Prussis."

The Berlin official German papers in aglitating in favor of extending the proposed Federal organization to the States of Southern Germany influences unfavorably the negotiations for peace. The territorial unity of Northern and Muldle Germany, won by such arduous exertions and which remained unaccomplished in 1815, must first be secured, and then ateps be taken for founding a Foderal State composed of allied Northern and Muddle Germany. The regulation of the relations with the States south of the Main with which Prussia is at war can be left without danger to a future time."

The Bovereigns of Baden, Darmatadt and Saxa Meiningen have followed the example of the King of Bavaris by addressing propositions for an armistice direct to the King of Prussia.

A telegram from Berlin of July 30 says: "The King of Hanover has sent one of his aides de camp to the Prussian head quarters. The King refused to receive him."

Prince Prederick William, the heir apparent of Electoral Hesse, has solicited the protection of France, in order to secure his hereditary right of succession.

A congratulatory address has been sent to the King of Prussia by the principal linkabitants of Fehmarn, expressing a wish to be united to Prussia.

The Feeling in France.

Paus July 29, 1866.

The Constitutionnel of this morning contains an article signed by M. Paulin Limayrae, in which it states the following to be the bases of the arrangement by which the armistion has been prolonged: The territorial integrity of Austria is to be maintained, excepting as far as regards venetis. Saxony is also to preserve her territorial integrity. Austria accepts the formation of a Confederation of Northern Germany under the exclusive direction of Prussia. The States of Southern Germany will retain their separate international existence and independence, and will be free to group themselves as they think proper. Austria will pay Prussia an indemnity of 75,070,000 france.

The Constitutional adds: "These conditions are equitable considering the state of things created by the war. The territorial integrity of Austria, notwithstanding the disastrous issue of the conflict, is an important stipulation, which must be applauded by all enlightened of prudent minds—by all who consider an advantage of the createst importance to be the maintenance of a great moder of Power in the center of E-m. We have reason to 1 1-re that M. Benedett, had instructions to insist likewise on the territorial integrity of the kingdom of Saxony."

Official Announcement of the Armietice-What Prussia Gains.

Vienna, 27th, [Official].—The armistice and preliminaries of peace between Austria and Prussis, signed yesterday at Nikolsburg, contain the following conditions:

"Austria is not included in the reorganization to be undertaken in Germany. She recognizes all the arrangements that
will be made by Prussis in Northern Germany, inclusive of
territorial changes. Schleswig is to be ceded to Prussia, and
Holatein will pay part of the war expenses."

Bralin, 29th.—The National Zetting and some other morning
papers state the following to be the territorial acquisitions
atipulated for by Prussia in the peace preliminaries: The Elbe
Duchies, Electoral Hesse, Nassau, and perhaps also Upper
Hesse and Frankfort, will be incorporated with Prussia. Sarony will preserve her former line of frontier, assuming, however, in relation to Prussia a similar position to that which
the Elbe Duchies were intended to occupy during the February
treaty.

France Patronizing Austria and the South-

France Patronizing Austria and the South-German States.

Correspondence of The London Times.

PARS, Monday, July 30—7 a. m.

The Constitutionnel, in an article evidently from an official source, corroborates what I mentioned on Saturday relative to the intervention of the Emperor Napoleon for the reduction of the enormous war indemnity which Prassis wanted to extort from Austria. The indemnity question was, indeed, one of the principal difficulties of the long-pending negotiation. "The demands of Prassia," it observes, "were at first far greater. Reduced, on the observations of the representative of France, to 75.000,000, (£3.000,000), they do not exceed the limits authorized by precedent in similar cases." The representative of France, though this is not mentioned by the Constitutional) reminded the Prassian Government that after the war in the Crimes. England and France demanded no indemnity in money from Russia, and it would be well if Court Bismark followed the example. The bases of arrangement agreed upon at Nikoisburg comprise the maintenance of the territorial integrity of the Austrian Empire, except, of course, as regards Venetia, and the integrity of the kingdom of Saxony. Austria accepts the formation of a Confederation of Northern Germany to be exclusively under the direction of Prussia: while the Southern States maintain their independent existence, and may form a Confederation if they think proper. The French Government professes to consider these terms fair under the circumstances and also, as a matter of much importance, the existence of a great influential Power in Central Europe. M. Benedetti was instructed by his Government to Insist upon the conversion of the kingdom of Saxony, and this is one of the clauses of the preliminaries of peace.

It was owing, too, to the pressure exercised by the French.

Government to insist upon the conversion of the Ringdom of Sanony, and this is one of the clauses of the preliminaries of peace.

It was owing, too, to the pressure exercised by the French Government that the States of Southern Germany, which were at first excluded from the suspension of hostilities, are included in the smistice. For the present these are safe from the suspension of hostilities, are included in the smistice. For the present these are safe from the smistice. From the macropalous ambition of the sar between the Prussians and Bavarians upon the territory of the latter power, and great fears are entertained of such an event.

ITALY.

Pence Negotiatione.

Florance, Monday, Aug. 13, 1866.

Gen. Menabra has left for Germany via Paris, intrusted with a mission for the conclusion of peace.

The armiguine which commences to-day will end on Sentem
The armiguine which commences to-day will end on Sentem-

tensions propose acceptable bases for an arrangement, and thus render to Europe, with the re-establishment of peace, all the benefits of order, industry and civilization.

I need hardly add that the Moniteur confirms the news of the signing of the armistice for four weeks, and the bases of peace by the Austrian and Prussian Plenipotentiaries, and of Bavaria and the other States of Southern Germany being included in the armistice.

A Myster ous Article-The First Indication of the French Demnude upon Prussia.

Correspondence of The Lendon Daily News.

Pants, July 28, 1866.

The Temps characterizes as a "strange" article the one in the Parie to which I called your attention yesterday. I find to day that many people think this article injuly important, and journalists observe that the style is evidently not that of the person who signs it. The Temps presumes to say that the curious doctrine of a "second phase," wherein France will appear in the character of judge of her own interests, is insulting to the French Government. It means, if any clear meaning can be extracted from its contradictory language, that the Emperor—thanks to the moral power of France—has induced the belligerent powers to consent to preliminaries of peace; that negotiations are opened upon these bases; that France takes part in these negotiations as a moderator; and that negotiations are negotiations as a moderator; and that nevertheless she reserves to herself to consider, after a peace proposed by herself shall have been made, whether that peace will be prejudicial to her own interests and that of the European equilibrium. The Temps thinks this would be dispractful equivocation, and that if the powers accept the terms proposed by France as a disinterested uncedator, France cannot possibly shift her ground, side into a "second phase," and disturb for her own benefit a settlement prompted by herself. The thing is no doubt absurd. But the Patrie was instructed to say something to stay the "murnaring of the public" at the probable result of a war which it is understood was fomented by the Taileries, and which seems likely to result not in the destruction of the treaties of 1815 for the hencel to france (to whom, by the way, they did no harm), but for that of a great rival power.

The Original Propositions of Prussia and the Counter-Propositions of Austria-The Minor Princes Imploring French and Russian In-

Correspondence of The London Times.

I am enabled to communicate a general sketch of the conditions laid down by this Government prior to assenting to the suspension of hostilities, which expired this day at moon. Prassia demanded:

"1. That a North German Confederacy be created, comprising all States this side of the River Main.

"2. That a South German Confederacy be created on the other side of that river.

"3. That the Northern Confederacy be placed under Prussian supremacy, and the Southern under Bavarian supremacy; and that Austria be not included in either of them.

"4. That a common Parliament be instituted for both Confederacies to legislate upon sundry subjects, of chiefly commercial import, to be hereafter determined. (I do not know whether my version of this clause is correct, but I believe that it included a provise to the effect that even if no common Parliament were established, the two Confederacies were to have the same standards of money, measure, and weight!

"5. That Prussia be allowed to annex in perpetuity Holstein, Southern and Central Schleswig (Northern Schleswig to revert to Denmark, should the people themselves so decide by a safrage universel), and parts of Hesse, Hanover, and Sarony.

"6. That Austria cede Venice to Italy without receiving any compensation."

"6. That Austria code vanice to that,"

That Austria refund to Prussia a portion of the cost of war, to be fixed in subsequent negotiations."

This programme was answered by Austria making the following counter proposals:

1. Austria consents that the German States situate north of the river Main be formed into a confederacy under Prasian auspuces, provided the Kingdom of Saxon be not included in the list.

2. Austria demands that if the States of Southern Germany are willing to enter into a special confederacy, and admit her

"2. Austria demands that if the States of Southern Germany are willing to enter into a special confederacy, and admit her to the same, these States shall be at liberty to do so.

"3. Austria insists upon some compensation or other for the cession of Venice. She has a right to do so, that cession not being yet perfected."

Widely different as these programmes are, both Governments, at the instance of France, agreed to accord each other a five days armistice, to see whether they could not approximate more closely. Before this can come to hand the issue will have been telegraphed to you.

WAR IN GERMANY.

Bombardment of Warzburg.

A telegram from Munich of July 28 says: "The Praesians bombarded Wurzburg yesterday, setting fire to the roof of the arsenal. The Praesians were repulsed with the loss of 16 cannon. Little damage was suffered by the town," A telegram from Aschaffenourg of July 224 says: "The batteries of Gen. Manteuffel are still in position before Warzburg, and command the whole town."

Occupation of Bayreuth.

A dispatch of July 29 says: "The Duke of Meck-lenburg's vanguard has reached Bayreuth. The Duke is also there. On the 30th the troops will contine their advance."

The Navigation of the Rhine.

In consequence of the armistice, the Rhine is again open to navigation.

A telegram from Hof of July 29 says:
The headquarters of the Second Reserve Corps arrived at
layrenth this morning.
The Grand Dake Mecklenburg Schwerin has taken possession of Upper Franconis in the name of the King of Prussia.
This morning a Prussian vanguard dispersed a battation of
Revarian Life Guards. The Prussians took 4 officers and 205
man prisoners.

men prisoners.

Herr Pfordten has concluded a three weeks' armistice between Bararia and Prussis, to commence August 3. He had no power to treat for the other South German States, who will negotiate with Gen. Manteuffel at Berlin.

A dispatch from Berlin says: "The City of Frankfort will probably become Prussian territory, in which case
the King will remit the whole or part of the contribution demanded. The succession to Branswick has been secured to
Prussia. The King of Prussia will defray the expenses of the
war without contracting a loan. A royal decree has been promulgated convoking the Prussias Chambers for Angust 3. The
inhabitants of East Friesland desire to be united to Prussia.

The German Parliament.

The Governor of Schleswig Holstein has received orders from Prussia to make preparations for the section in these Duchies of members to the Gorman Parliament.

Military committees have been appointed for the levy of young men fit for military service. The conscription is to be completed, at latest by October 1.

A telegram from Pesth says: "M. Deak has published a statement of his views apon the present state of affairs. He expresses himself in favor of peace and the formation of a Hungarian Ministry under the Presidency of Count Andrasy. The editor of the Pesth journals have been requested to cease discussing the questions of constitutional reform for the presert."

Musicul July 30—Evening.

The Official Gazette of to-day says:

"We regret to have to announce that a sangulary engagement has taken piace near Weiden between the Prussians and a battalion of the Bavarian Guard which had started from Musich. This affair is inexplicable, in view of the armistice and the empeasion of hostilities concluded yesterday between Prince Charles and Gen. Manteuffel. The officer in command of the Bavarian troops had in vain dispatched a flag of truce, calling the attention of the Prussians to the uselessness of further bloodshed. The losses of the Bavarians were considerable,"

The Prussians have commenced the evacuation of Lower Austria, in order to take up a position within the settled line of demarcation between the two armies.

A convention for the payment of 20,000,000 thalers by Austria has already been signed. Armiotice with Wurtemberg and in Reference to Mentz.

An armistice has been concluded between Wurtemberg and Prussia.

An armistice has also been concluded in reference to the Fortress of Mentz, which reopens the navigation of the Rhine. Frankfort.

Traffic between Frankfort, Maunheim and Heidelberg is again open.

A much better feeling prevails at Frankfort, the soldiers billeted upon the inhabitants having been removed to the barracks.

WAR IN ITALY.

Reorganization of the Navy.

A telegram from Florence of July 28 says: "A decree has been submitted to the Frince Regent for signature, dissolving the present naval organization, and reconstructing it, so as to consist of but one squadron, with two divisions, one flottila of transports and one for naval operations."

Admiral Persane is said to have demanded a trial before a court-martial

The Armistice-Unconditional Cession of Vene-

A Florence telegram of the 3d inst. says that the Italian Government has agreed to an armistice of four weeks from to-day. The union of Venetia to Italy is assured without any conditions. The question of frontiers is reserved for future negotiations. The armistice is concluded upon the basis of military conditions.

Forced Currency in Venetia. A Royal Decree has been published ordering a forced currency in the Venetian province accepted by the

The Italian Government has issued a decree ordering a national loan of three bundred and fifty million livre.

No Violation of the Armistice.

The Prussian Gazette indignantly repudiates the charges of the Bavorian journals that Prussia had in any way infringed the conditions of the armistice.

The military correspondent of The Times with the Austrian Army gives an account of Marshal Benedek's retreat, describes the demoralization of his troops, and says that every measure from Vienna was charged to say on his return, "Make peace or the army will be annihilated." France Beturns Venetin to Austria. Vienna (July 29) Correspondence of The London Times.

About 10 days ago the French Minister for Foreign
Affairs requested Prince Metternich to inform his Government
that France gave Venetia back to Austria, "in order that she
herself might cede it to Italy." The Embessador was unwilling to make such a disagreeable communication to Count
Mensdorf, and the Duke de Gramont was therefore instructed
to inform the Austrian Minister for Foreign Affairs that
Venetia had ceased to belong to France.

Correspondence of The London Times.

The actual present strength of the forces under Garibaldi's command is given by the papers as being, according to the official states of his corps. 34,000 volunteers, besides the battalion of Bersaglieri, three field batteries, and two of mountain guns belonging to the regular army. Garibaldi seems to have displayed throughout the campaign, which is now probably at an end, his usual indefatigable energy and close attention to his duty, and to have been ably and readonsly seconded by his Staff. Want of proper organization, defective administration, and a deficiency of proper arms for so large a body of newly raised and, for the most part, entirely raw soldiers, are only some of the difficulties under which he has labored.

GENERAL NEWS.

GREAT BRITAIN. Great Beform Demonstration in London.

IMMENSE GATHERING OF PEOPLE.

IMMENSE GATHERING OF PEOPLE.

From The Daily News, July 31.

Last night probably the most numerous and imposing demonstration of popular feeling that was ever exhibited under a single roof took place in the Agricultural Hall. Eight o'clock was the bour appointed for the commencement of the preceedings, but long before that time some thomsands of persons had assembled in the body of the hall, while still greater numbers were congregated outside. As the hour of eight approached, the spaces left vacant in the hall began to fill rapidly from the ample reservoirs of population who preferred to remain outside and wait in the open air to see the various processions, with their bands of music, coming up rather than scure a good position inside by an early entry. ENCITING SCENE.

Some 20 minutes before the proceedings commenced the head of the procession, which came on with banners flying and bands playing, was seen through the open doors in the Liverpool Road, and when the leading flag showed itself within the portals, loud hurrahs and enthosiastic cheers were raised. At this time the people within the hall were, to the eye of the spectator, sufficiently dense, and it was at one time a question of doubt whether the resources of the hall, vast as they were, would have been able to accommodate the accession which now poured in from the doors on the western side. But, like the affinents of some spacious lake, the successive streams of human beings moved forward through the mass inside till at length they blended, and became one solid, compact, and homogeneous substance. At this moment the prospect from the platform was truly wonderful. Tens of thousands of stalwart men, evidently beinging to the working class, packed in front of the platform, the galleries all round the building so filled as to leave no spaces vacant, the bands playing popular and patriotic music, and the banners arranged in the distance, presented a spoctacle such as could scarcely be equaled in any other part of the work. T

As a demonstration of political sentiment nothing could surpass the meeting of last night. It was vast in its proportion, orderly in its conduct, unanimous in its sentiment, and resolute in its determination. It would be inaccurate to say that the meeting was or could be deliberative. The voice of the most powerful speaker could not be heard beyond a very limited distance, and he resolutions agreed to were probably not heard by one in a hundred of those present. But no one who was present can deep the fact that the something like 25,000 persons who were congregated in the Agricultural Hall last night were resolute and determined, and actuated by a common sentiment in favor of that reform about which they are said to be careless, and for which they are said to be unfit. The banners were inscribed with various motions, such as "Manhood Suffrage and the Ballott," "Gladstone and Reform," "The Clerkenwell Branch of the Reform League," with a very well executed medsilion bust of Mr. Bright. Among those present were: Mr. J. S. Mill, M. P.; Mr. P. A. Tarlor, M. P.; Mr. Mason Jones Lleut. Col. Dielson, Mr. Charles Westerton, Mr. C. Brooke, Mr. H. Vincent, the Revs. Dr. Massie, Sella Martin. Thoresby, J. Curwen, Foy, &c. The appearance of Mr. Begles, the chairman accompanied by Mr. Mill, M. P., Mr. 13107, M. P., and other members of the Deales, the chairman accompanied by Mr. Mill, M. P., Mr. 13107, M. P., and other members of the Deales, the Chairman of the League, made a brief speech, after which Mr. Wootenton proposed the following resolution: "That the present Government for the amende and the definition of the deduction of the definition of the language of the subministic part of the amende and the present Government for the amende and the following resolution: "That the present Government for the amende and the fall in the present Government for the amende and the fall in the definition of t

"That the present dovenment, by assisting to defeat the bill in-troduced by the late Government, by assisting to defeat the bill in-troduced by the late Government for the amendment of the repre-entation, and by themselves indefinitely postpouling the whole question of reform, and finally by their employing the police to forcibly prevent the working dasses from peaceably meeting, in Hyde Yark, on Monday last, to complain of the sufrage being withheld from them, have forfeited all claim to the confidence and support of the

generation, and by themselves indefinitely postposing the whole question of reform, and finally by their employing the police to forcibly prevent the working classes from peaceably meeting in Hyde feat, on Mondy last, to complain of the softgage being withheld from them, have forfeited all claim to the confidence and support of the su

The Chairman then put the resolution, and it was carried

The Chairman then put the resolution.

Mr. Braclaugh proposed the next resolution, viz:

"That a petition signed by the Chairman, on behalf of this meeting, be presented to the House of Commons, graying for the appointment of a committee to inquire into the condect of Sir Richard Mayne, and the police under his orders, in forcibly preventing the working classes from meeting in Hyde Park on Monday, the 23d of Joly inst., and likewise their conduct in ejecting persons from the Park, and otherwise maltreating them on that and the two following days."

Mr. Henry Vincent, in seconding the resolution, said there

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

never was a time when it was more important that the people should publicly express their opinion. Whatever The Times or The Standard might say, the people of this country were drawned to have reform, [Cheers,] The working classes were not, as thay had been termed, drunhards or anarchists. They were loyal to the law and loyal to the crown, but at the same time loyal to that liberty in which they claimed to participate. (Cheers,] They were indignant against those who had dared to turn loose on them an armed police, and to maint them by quartering troops in various parts of the metropolic, thear, hear.] That demonstration was a proof that there was wanted neither police nor military to keep order. Loyalty to the crown, however, did not mean loyalty to Lord Dorby. Is conclusion, the speaker declared that, having lately visited different parts of England, he had found everywhere a strong determination to put down the Tories and hring the Liberal government back to power, and recommended those who were assembled to show themselves peaceable, orderly and maguanimous.

Mr. P. A. Taylor, M. P. in appropring the resolution, said.

assembled to show themselves peaceable, orderly and maguanimous.

Mr. P. A. Taylor, M. P. in supporting the resolution, said
prudent men of business were in the habit of taking stock of
their profits. Let them then take stock as regarded the
business of the last fortnight. In that short period they had
taught the Tories that the people really eared for reform, and
were carnesily bent on maintaining the right of public meeting.
The people saw that unless they had power of meeting they had
no chance of obtaining reform, and their opponents had learned
that the people would not give up the right of meeting in the
people's parks. When the people assembled round Hyde Park
they had no intention of violence; but all must remember the
story in which it was related that when some people of old
assembled round Jeriche, the walls fell down. (Laughter.)
The Tories were the same now as they were 50 years ago, and
as they were last year in Jamaica. (Cheers.)
The resolution was then put and carried.
Col. Dickinson moved the following resolution:
"That it is the imperative daty of this meeting, and of the entire
population of this country who value their intains and liberties, to
raise funds in support of the Reform League in their great battle for
their unenfranchised fellow-countrymen, and for the teller of those
so buttally besten by the police in Hyde Park."

Mr. Bonner seconded the resolution, which was then put and
carried.

On the motion of Mr. G. Brooks, seconded by Mr. J. R.

THE ABSENCE OF INTELLIGENCE FROM THE UNITED

THE ABSENCE OF INTELLIGENCE PROM THE UNITED STATES TO THE 30TH JULY EXPLAINED.

The following telegram was received by Renter's Telegram Company at 5:55, July 30, from Mr. E. A. Glass:

"VALENTIA, July 20.—The annexed disputch will explain the absence of intelligence from the United States and Canada, and the delay in the transmission of messages to places west of Newfoundland. The public will be glad to know that the obstruction is only temporary, and likely to be removed in the course of the present week. The Atlantic ceble works with great perfection; the compunication is rapid and distinct, at by words or about 34 letters per minute.

"Cyrus Fleid, Newfoundland, to Stewart and Glass, Valentis: Many thanks for your congratistions. On our arrival here I learnt with much regret that Mr. Mackey had not been able with the appliances he had to repair the cable across.

"I at once chartered the steamer Bloothound, and she is now alongside the Medway taking a caule, grapnels, &c., and leaves to night Sunday). We hope to get the cable repaired this week. I have chartered the steamer Danniless to carry messages across until the cable is repaired, and she left for her destination this morning, and will be there on Monday night."

THE FIRST MESSAGE FROM AMERICA RECEIVED ON THE 31sr

The following telegram, being the first message from America by the cable, was received in London on the 31st July New York, July 29 (morning.)—Be representatives of Tennessee have been admitted to Congress.

Congress adjourned yesterday.

MESSAGE FROM THE COLONAL SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNOR O'CANADA.

The following telegram halven forwarded by the Parl of Carnaryon to Viscount Mone, Ottawa Canada:

I am commanded by the Quee to convey to the Governor General of her North American Province Her Majesty congratulations on the completion of the Atlant Thiograph, and the strongtheeling thereby of the unity of the Belef Lappice.

Her Majesty includes her asjent Colony of Newfoundinal in these congratuations to at her faitful subjects.

July 29, 1866.

NEWS FROMTHE UNITED STATES.

New-York advices of Aug. 1, received by the Atlant

New-York advices A Aug. 1, received by the Atlantic Telegraph cable, appear in the English papers of the 4th,
the day the Cuba saile-from Liverpool.
THE CABLE ND AMERICAN SECURITIES.
The London Daily New City Article says. "The process of
equalization of price as between English and America,
through the medium of the cable, continues to prejudies the
question of America securities."

In the Hous of Lords the Jamaica attair had been debated and theonduct of the officials denounced; but it was held that Gov Eyre could not be indicted or accused of murder.

Denth of Gen. H. Jones. Gen. Sir Harry Jones is dead.

Messrs, Barings Bros. report a large business in United States 5-20s.

There has been an extensive discovery and seizure of Fenian ammunition and materials in Limerick. The private bank of Kennedy & Co. of Dublin has suspended payment. Their liabilities are believed to be considerable.

PRANCE. Claims Preferred by the United States Govern

It is stated that the Government of the United States has preferred claims against certain persons in Fraced who have disposed of public property belonging to the Scuta-ern Confederation.

Popular Discontent with the Besult of the War. The Paris correspondent of The London Times asserts that the result of the war has occasioned a deep feeling of discontent in France. The Emperor himself was confident of Austria being the victor, and hardly concealed the hope that he should obtain the Khine Provinces without the loss of a single man.

An Imperial decree suppresses the Courier du Di-

INDIA.

BOMBAY, July 24.—Cotton dull. Discount rate reduced 1 per cent. Exchange, 1/11jd. CALCUTTA, July 23.—Exchange, 2/0id.

LARGE TEA SHIPMENTS-SUCCESS OF THE EXPEDITION Although the shipments of tea to Great Britain had been light, the amount shipped to the United States was very large, and the supplies for the past season were the largest ever known.

The expedition against the pirates on the West Coast had been very successful.

JAPAN. IMPORTANT TARIFF CONVENTION-A NEW TARIFF

IMPORTANT TARIFF CONVENTION—A NEW TARIFF

ADOPTED—THE TEA MARKET.

San Francisco, Wednesday, Aug. 14, 1866.

The brig Jeannie brings Japan news of June 30.

A tariff convention was held at Jeddo on June 25, in which America, England, France, and Holland participated.

A revised import and export tariff was adopted, which was considered very important to commercial interests.

The new tariff was to go into effect at Kanagaws on July 1st, at Nagasaki and Hakodadi on August. 1st.

Tea remained firm: Fine was quoted at \$220\$35; Ordinary, at \$11 \$25. Medium new, at \$220\$30; Good medium to fine, \$31 \$35.

SANDWICH ISLANDS. MOVEMENTS OF UNITED STATES MINISTERS BURLING

MOVEMENTS OF UNITED STATES MINISTERS BURLINGGAME AND VAN VALKENBURG—A SURVIVOR OF
THE BURNED SHIP HORNET.
SAN FRANCISCO, Theeday, Aug. 14, 1866.
The barks Smyrniotte and Comet bring Honolulu dates
of July 14. The former brings Capt. Mitchell and Samuel
H. Ferguson, a passenger of the ship Hornet, which was
destroyed by fire.
Ministers Burlingame and Van Valkenburg sailed on
July 10 for China and Japan.

Mutiny and Murder.

St. Johns, N. B., Monday, Aug. 13, 1866.
Second Mate Grant of the ship S. Curling, from New-York, was killed to-day by a seaman named Statt, who with others of the crow are in jail.